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11 September 1962

I called [] x6101, of the Map Library or OCR [] the SR/6 map librarian, knows where [] hangs out) to say that we were definitely in favor of the proposal to make a Cyrillic alphabet city plan of Moscow. [] had told me earlier that [] was considering making a Cyrillic alphabet edition of the newest revision of the Moscow city plan to pass out to tourists or otherwise make available to public and unclassified channels. [] informed me that they would proceed on the current part of the project, that of preparing a plan in the Latin alphabet somewhat farther before considering the Cyrillic plan. On or about the last of October, he told me he would check with me again to let me know where matters stood at that time.

TALK WITH []

On 31 August 1962, in the presence of [] and [] I discussed with [] the proposal for supporting a Soviet study group at the University of Stockholm. It seems to me to be an exceptionally promising opportunity to gain access to an important group of persons concerned with the Soviet Union and who, in turn, have access to Soviet academic and intellectual circles. [] over-all estimate of cost was that \$1,000 a year would be an appropriate subsidy. This seems to me to be an investment well worth its cost. See details below.

Description of Study Group's Functions and Composition: The Soviet study group of the University of Stockholm is essentially an informal body operating under the auspices of the Slavic Institute of the University. The prime mover in the study group is Professor Karlins, professor of Russian history at the University and a Latvian Social Democrat with an important reputation among Latvian emigres as well as among socialists and historians. Karlins has the good Social Democrats deep scorn of the Communists and is, according to Ramey, concerned that Swedish students of the Soviet Union come to understand the true nature of the Soviet system. To that end he has organized the Soviet Studies Group. The group has no money and depends upon the good graces of the Slavic Institute for providing a meeting place and the influence

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SECRET

-2-

of Professor Karlins to maintain whatever status that it has. The Studies Group consists of two types of people, advanced students of subjects involving the Soviet Union and Soviet experts of one sort or another, journalists, professors, radio commentators, government officials, etc. The advanced students prepare seminar papers on an inter-disciplinary basis, submitting them both to the Soviet Study Group and to some other faculty of the University. (Typically these advanced students are working for an advanced degree in history, international affairs, economics, etc. that come within another sub-division of the University's graduate program and are also interested in the Russian language and Russian culture and consequently fall within the purview of the Slavic Institute. Consequently, their papers are submitted to one of the other parts of the university, such as the Institute for International Affairs, and to the Slavic Institute, specifically to the Soviet Studies Group under Professor Karlins, and thereby get special recognition as experts in a particular discipline as well as in Russian studies.) These papers are read as seminar papers would be to assembled members of the Soviet Studies Groups including the other advanced students and the Soviet experts aforementioned. There follows a discussion of the topics to the enlightenment of all hands. These take place approximately once a month. Given the stimulus of the reading of the paper the discussion groups branch off, sometimes, to other aspects of Sovietology. The one real administrative course that the Soviet Studies Group has is that a student submitting a paper simultaneously to the Soviet Studies Group and to another part of the University thereby gets into a special honors course, the exact nature of which I shall explore with []

[] stressed that this small group was the only inter-disciplinary Soviet Studies group in Sweden. In view of its nature, however, it is the institution through which Sweden's future experts on the Soviet Union will almost inevitably pass in acquiring their expertise. It is also the only place where Sweden's current Soviet experts meet to discuss their interests. As such, it is probably the key institution in Sweden through which influence on Sweden's current and future Soviet experts can be exerted. This, in addition to the fact that the people in it are those

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who will be dealing with Soviets on many different levels in the future. The Slavic institute as a whole is concerned with philology, literature and other linguistic disciplines and Karlins is almost alone among the faculty members in recognizing the importance of inter-disciplinary studies on the Soviet Union. There are approximately 18 advanced students involved in the Soviet Studies group now and approximately 10 Soviet experts in other walks of life who regularly attend its sessions. Among those currently attended are the foreign office's legal expert on Soviet negotiations, the only Swedish exchange student of the Soviet Union who didn't to marry a Soviet wife, and an economics student who is probably on his way/becoming Sweden's leading expert on the Soviet economy.

[] suggestions for Assisting the Soviet Studies Group: At present the group has no funds and no resources to engage in activities beyond those it has currently undertaken. Consequently by and large, it is a group of students and experts sitting around talking to each other and limited by the perspectives and knowledge which members of this small group already have. To achieve the purpose that [] and Karlins feel that the Study Group should achieve, it needs essentially two things: more books, especially those produced by English and American authors - on the USSR - and visiting lecturers to interject fresh concepts and ideas into its deliberation. Both of these needs can be answered simply with money. The library of the Slavic Institute is now lopsided in its bias toward philology and literature. The rest of the faculty of the Slavic Institute consists of sound scholars, none of them Soviet dupes, whose interests, however, are not along the lines that the Soviet Studies Group wants to pursue. The library is, therefore, top-heavy with philological studies and literature and has very little on history and the social sciences in it. What is needed is money for non-literary studies, especially those of Western Sovietologists. At present, Soviet books being cheaper, they are widely available in the library and books on Soviet and Russian subjects by Western scholars tend to end up in other parts of the University far away from the Slavic Institute. ~~NAME~~ notes that practically all Swedish students read and speak English well and would ~~make~~ excellent use of English-language

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reference works were they available. [] also suggests that the Soviet Studies Group should have enough money available to reimburse two or three experts a year to comment on the USSR from Germany, France, Great Britain or possibly visiting American scholars.

The amount of subsidy and method of funding: [] informed Karlins who is not witting of [] Agency connections that the Foundation which sponsored [] studies in Sweden might be interested in helping out the Soviet studies Group. He said that he would discuss the matter upon his return to the United States. He can write to Karlins and inform him of the progress of his negotiations and should do so soon. [] suggests that what is needed is approximately \$1,000 a year which could be sent to Karlins for the Slavic Institute but specially earmarked for the purchase of studies on the USSR and related topics printed in the U. S. or Great Britain and in addition to pay for lectures by visiting Western experts on the USSR. [] believes that \$1,000 a year would be an appropriate amount of money and that this could easily be supplied directly from his Foundation, or to some ~~EE~~ member from the [] who could thereby gain access into their circles. [] points out that he already has one agent, [], who is in the group already so that we could keep track of what was going on inside of it that way in addition to contacts with Professor Karlins. It seems to me that it is eminently worthwhile to do so.

Other remarks by [] concerning Soviet Affairs in Sweden: There are hundreds of Soviets who go to Sweden and speak to the Soviet Union every year as members of various kinds of delegations. There are about 5,000 Swedish tourists a year that go to the Soviet Union, many of them to Baltic sea resorts on the Latvian coast between Riga and Kurland. Somebody in the right position could meet all kinds of people involved with Soviets. The main difficulty would lie in the compartmentation of Swedish society. The Swedes are not outgoing toward foreigners and a man has to establish himself and then work out through one connection to another to really meet Swedes who will be more than just formally polite to him. This slows down progress a good deal. [] did not seem to feel that an AEVIRGIL members could make too much headway in seeking out literary contacts with Soviets in Stockholm. He said that he

SECRET

-5-

thought there were not many TsOPE members in Sweden and doubted that any of them were terribly active. In order to be effective in Sweden, one must first establish contacts or already have them and these are possessions rarely encountered.

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